1	2	3	4
12.	Rajasthan	342239	4,38,80,640
13.	Tamil Nadu	130058	5,56,38,318
14.	Uttar Pradesh	294411	13,90,31,130
15.	West Bengal	88752	6,79,82,732

NOTE: It has been agreed, in principle that there should be separate High Courts for all the North-Eastern States, and pending Parliamentary legislation therefor, Benches of the Gauhati High Court should be established in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, after necessary infra-structural facilities have been provided by the concerned State Governments. High Courts Benches have since been established in the States of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura.

Government Representatives on Board of Chartered Accountants

4050. DR. SHRIKANT RAMACHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seriously noted that a larger number of students remained unsuccessful at the Chartered Accountants Examination during the last three years.

(b) whether any enquiries are made into this; and

(c) whether Government representatives will be sent on the Board of Chartered Accountants by making suitable law or amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The main reason for the low percentage is that unlike other professional courses, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India does not screen the candidates or restrict the number of entrants into the Chartered Accountants Course. The eligibility requirements stipulate that a Commerce Graduate who has secured 50 per cent marks in the aggregate in his graduation examination is eligible to directly enrol for the Chartered Accountancy Course Non-Commerce Graduates with 55 per cent marks are similarly eligible to enrol for the course straightway. Other graduates can appear for the Entrance Examination conducted by the Institute and enrol if they qualify in this examination. A student who enrols for the Chartered Accountancy Course is required to undergo theoretical instruction imparted by the Board of Studies of the Institute. Simultaneously he undergoes practical training with an eligible Chartered Accountant in practice during the normal working hours. The requirements of the Chartered Accountancy course, given the background of some of the students makes it necessary for them to qualify the course by taking the examination more than once. Since candidates are allowed to appear in the same examination without any restriction many students qualify in the Chartered Accountants Examination at their own pace. The matter has however, been reviewed and with the approval of Government a Foundation Course has been introduced with effect from May, 1992 with a view to attracting studnts after the 10+2 stage who can attain the expected level of perfomance on the basis of instruction imparted in the Foundation Course. The first foundation examination for such stu-

dents will be held in May/June 1993. The entry requirements for graduates who take-up the course without going through the Foundation course have also been marginally altered inasmuch as graduates with Mathematics are required to have a minimum of 60 per cent marks in the aggregate for direct enrolment into the Course.

(c) In terms of section 9 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Central Government nominates six persons to the Central Council of the Institute for the management of the affairs of the Institute and for discharging the functions assisgned to it under the Act. Normally, a Joint Secretary of Department of Company Affairs, a representative of Comptroller and Auditor General of India and Central Board of Direct Taxes are among those nominated as Government nominees of the Central Council of the Institute.

Contempt of Courts

4051. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late the cases of contempt of courts particularly of High Courts and Supreme Court have risen alarmingly;

(b) if so, what are the details of contempt of court cases filed in each of the High Courts and Supreme Court during the last two years;

(c) the number of cases where the Governments of the States were alleged to have committed the contempt of court with details thereof; and

(d) what remedial action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appointment of judges in Delhi High Courts

4052. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court has sent a proposal to the Union Law Ministry seeking the appointment of 21 new judges in the court for speedy disposal of long-pending cases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Justice had recommended the names of 9 candidates for appointment as High Court Judges six months ago; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto stating the sanctioned strength of judges for the Delhi High Court vis-a-vis the number of judges at present?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKAR REDDY): (a) to (c) The sanctioned strength of the Delhi High Court is 30 permanent/Additional Judges. At present, 24 permanent judges are in position. The Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court sent a proposal for increasing the Judge-strength of the Delhi High Court to 45. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government. For filling up the existing vacancies of Judges in the Delhi High Court, the Chief Justice of the High Court recommended the names of 9 persons for appointment as permanent/Additional Judges. The process of consultation among the concerned constitutional authorities is on.

Awards for writing law books in Hindi

4053. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government give various prizes every year to the authors of law books written in Hindi language;